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being lengthy; while the notes furnish a valuable list of authorities and examples. Exception might be taken perhaps to the author's treatment of the subject of evidence, wherein he makes the bulk of our common law of evidence depend so much on the "best evidence" rule, — a rule that would often carry us too far in its application; and his attempt to base all rules of evidence on logical principles seems to lose sight of the purely historical growth of many of those rules. While there is traced the source and development of our military law from that of England, and in the chapter on the American Articles of War comparison is made with the English Articles, it still seems that a comparison of our system of military law with that of other European nations would have proved both instructive and interesting. Perhaps the author, however, in limiting his work to a volume of convenient size, wisely made his treatment expository and not critical.

S. H.

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## BOOKS RECEIVED.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THE LAW. By Edwin H. Woodruff. New York: Baker, Voorhis, & Co. 1898.

THE LAW OF NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS. Statutes, Cases, and Authorities. Edited by Ernest W. Huffcut. New York: Baker, Voorhis, & Co. 1898.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF NEGLIGENCE. Fifth edition. In two volumes. By Thomas G. Shearman and Amasa A. Redfield. New York: Baker, Voorhis, & Co. 1898.